contrivances required to sustain its continuous activity. For of all parts of nature, organisms are the most dependent on arrangements which have been made by a higher power. The principle of life is not an uncreated self-acting power, but is the result of constructions made with unparalleled skill; and we feel, in regard to it, that there is no part of nature so dependent on God, There is a similar multiplicity, and to an inconceivably greater extent, in those arrangements by which the world is sustained and made to perform its functions; arid we feel as if, besides the power required to support each part of nature, there were a still more wonderful power necessary to uphold it in its agency as a connected whole.

SECT. III.—SPECIAL ADJUSTMENTS REQUIRED IN ORDER TO PRODUCE GENERAL LAWS OR RESULTS.

The material world, we have seen, (Sect. I.,) is constituted of substances capable of affecting each other according to certain defined rules, which it is the office of observation to clL-covei and these substances produce effects when two or more arc adjusted to each other in respect of the rule of their operation. In his infinite wisdom and goodness, God has HO arranged these substances that beneficent results follow. (See Sect. II.) Some of these results are of an individual character, and may never occur again in precisely the same form. These will fall to be considered in the succeeding chapter on Providence. Others are of a general character, and may take the form of general laws in the third sense of the term as above explained It is upon these that we are now to fix our attention. They are the principal means of producing order throughout the visible universe.

Proceeding in a deductive method, we might show that, a»

two or more substances when adjusted produce aa individual effect, so two or more causes adjusted produce a general eilect. Caloric coming in contact with the nerves and producing the sensation of heat—this is an instance of a particular effect following an adjustment. A body radiating caloric so placed ae to emit its heat upon the bodies of animals in a regular manner—the sun, for instance, on the approach of summer raising the myriads of living insects which were dormant during winter—